



IN THE SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION

Please cancel paragraphs 015, 020, 021, 022 and 023 of the Substitute Specification.

Please note that paragraph 015 was cancelled and replaced in the prior Second Amendment filed August 23, 2007. Please replace these cancelled paragraphs with replacement paragraphs 015, 020, 021, 022 and 023, as follows.

[015] Shown are:

Fig. 1, a generally conventional arrangement of a spur cylinder with a folding jaw cylinder placed against it, and with a signature being held on the spur cylinder by spur needles, in

Fig. 2, the arrangement depicted in Fig. 1, with the signature in the process of being released,

Fig. 3, the arrangement depicted in Fig. 1 and directly following the release of the signature from the spur cylinder,

Fig. 4, an arrangement of a folding jaw cylinder and a spur cylinder in accordance with the present invention, and with a signature being held against it by spur needles,

Fig. 5, the arrangement depicted in Fig. 4, and directly following the release of the signature, ~~and~~

Fig. 6, an enlarged representation of a backward or retrograde moving ~~retrogrademoving~~ section of the signature from Fig. 5~~[[.]]~~, and

Fig. 7, an enlarged perspective representation of a portion of the spur cylinder and folding jaw cylinder depicted in Fig. 6.

[020] Fig. 4 shows a corresponding arrangement, consisting of the folding jaw cylinder 02 and a spur cylinder 18, in accordance with the present invention. In the arrangement shown in Fig. 4, like reference symbols correspond to like components, as were utilized in the previously

discussed drawing figures, so that their explanation need not be repeated again. As can be seen in Fig. 4, deflectors 21, 22, 23 have been assigned to the three spur strips 08, 09, 11, respectively of the spur cylinder 18 and are each controlled by a common cam disk 19. The deflectors 21, 22, 23, which are here shown in the retracted state, are each strip-shaped sheet metal pieces, which can be extended from, and can be retracted into the spur cylinder 18. As may be seen in Fig. 6, and in greater detail in Fig. 7, each of the deflectors 21, 22, 23 has an inclined face 24 or deflector strip which is extending away from the shell face of the spur cylinder 18 opposite to a direction of rotation of the spur cylinder 01. The deflectors 21, 22, 23 can also be embodied in the form of a comb which embodiment is not specifically depicted, to whose comb teeth individual spur needles 10, as seen in Fig. 7, of one of the spur strips 08, 09, 11 are assigned. It is also conceivable that the deflectors 21, 22, 23 could be made of metal, plastic, or a like material. All of the deflectors 21, 22, 23 are located circumferentially shortly in front of, or before an associated one of the spur strips 08, 09, 11, in the direction of rotation of the spur cylinder 18.

[021] The situation immediately following the release of the first signature 16 from the shell face of the spur cylinder 18 is represented in Fig. 5. The spur needles 10 ~~and of~~ the spur strip 11 have been retracted and the signature 16 has been released from spur strip 11. Thus, Fig. 5 shows a point in time which corresponds to the one shown in Fig. 3, in which the first signature 16 is completely released from the spur strip 11 and its previously leading end section moves in a retrograde direction with respect to the direction of rotation of the spur cylinder 18. In this situation, the deflector 22, which is assigned to the spur needles of the subsequent spur strip 08, is extended and its inclined face or deflector strip 24 shields the previously leading end section of the first signature 16 from the spur needles 10 of the subsequent spur strip 08.

[022] Covering the spur needles 10, the inclined face or deflector strip 24 of each deflector 21, 22, 23 is arranged within an angular range α of between 30° to 45°, or from 30° to 60° in respect to a straight line 26 that is determined by the axes of rotation of the spur cylinder 18 and the folding jaw cylinder 02.

[023] The critical area, in the surroundings of the previously leading signature end section, can again be seen, on an enlarged scale, in Fig. 6 and also in Fig. 7. At the time represented in both Figs. 3 and 5, the spur needles 10 of the subsequent spur strip 08, which follow the spur needles 10 of the prior spur strip 11, have passed through the transfer gap 03 and are now located on the level of the now returning, previously leading end section of the first signature 16. The second signature 17, which follows the signature 16, is speared or impaled on the spur needles 10 of the second spur strip 08. The deflector 22 is extended and, in contrast to prior, generally-known spur cylinder 01, the inclined face or deflector strip 24 of the deflector 22 shields the previously leading end section of the first signature 16 from the spur needles 10 of the spur strip 08, which is subsequent in the direction of rotation of the spur cylinder 18, as well as in the radial direction. The deflector 22 is distinguished by a radial projection with regard to the spur needles 08. This projection enables the inclined face 24 of the deflector 22 to cover the spur needles 10 of the spur strip 08. Moreover, because of the inclined face 24, an easy sliding of the previously leading end section of the first signature 16, at the deflector 22, over the inclined face or deflector strip 24 and over spur needles 10 is possible.